Twenty Thousand Tailors Out on a Strike.

AGAINST PIECE WORK AND SWEATING

Another Disappearance, Possibly Chargeable to Holmes.

THE MAFIA AGAIN AT WORK

NEW YORK, July 29.-About 20,000 mem bers of the Brotherhood of Tailors are on strike today in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Newark. There has been no disorder in connection with the strike. A monster mass meeting will be held at Cooper Union tomorrow evening. It is expected that, among others, Samuel Gom pers will address the meeting.

The strike of clothing makers was begun yesterday, and before noon 12,000 men and women in New York, Brooklyn, Brownsville and Newark had quit work Although very brief notice of the strike had been given, the employes promptly obeyed orders, leaving the contractors alone in the shops. As Saturday is the religious holiday of rearly all these workers, Sunday is usually one of their busiest days.

The principal cause of the strike was the refusal of the Contractors' Association to sign an agreement prepared by the Brotherhood of Tailors to date from September 15. This agreement provides that the contractors are to employ only union members in tood standing, and that the brotherhood shall give the contractors all the hands they need. Fifty-nine hours shall constitute a week's work, ten hours a day for the first five working days, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., with one hour for dinner, and nine hours on alone in the shops. As Saturday is the re with one hour for dinner, and nine hours on the sixth day, 'from-7 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for dinner. No overtime is to be permitted. The minimum rates of wages demanded in the agreement are: Basters, \$13 per week and upward; finishers, \$9 per week. The tenement-house sweating sys-tem is to be abolished. with one hour for dinner, and nine hours or tem is to be abolished.

### ANOTHER DISAPPEARANCE.

Possibly Holmes, the Murderer, is at the Bettom of It.

CHICAGO, July 29.-The search for traces of the many supposed victims of H. H. Holmes, under arrest in Philadelphia, was resumed at his "castle" early today. In the damp basement, with its swinging electric lights, a half dozen laborers were kept at work with pick and shovel, while as many detectives carefully examined every hand-

detectives carefully examined every handful of earth thrown up.

Another case of mysterious disappearance which may yet be charged to Holmes was reported to the police today by neighbors of Dr. Russler, who disappeared in 1802. Dr. Russler for several months had offices in the Holmes building, and he and Holmes were often seen together, apparently being intimate friends. Some time in 1802—the date being a matter of doubt—the physician dropped cue of sight. He had but few acquaintances, and although the disappearquaintances, and although the disappear noe caused some talk among the neigh-hors, little attention was paid to it. The recent startling discoveries in the "castle" have recalled the affair, and it is con-sidered probable by some that the physi-cian may have been among Holmes' vic-tims.

### THE MAPIA AGAIN.

Attempt to Muider an Obnoxious Italian at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.-Seven members of the Mafia, who only recently came to this city from New Orleans, attempted to Michael Deelo, an Italian interprefer, at 11 o'clock Sunday night. The natural cunning of the intended victim, together with the fact that the would-be assassins made several suspicious moves which put Deelo and his wife on guard, is all that prevented the enactment of a hor-

all that prevented the enactment of a horrible crime.

At 10:30 o'clock several Italians came to Deelo's home, in the rear of 908 Franklin avenue, ostensibly to make a friendly call and get acquainted with the family.

They conducted themselves in a gentlemanly maller, and all was merry for a short time. Finally they attempted to pick a quarrel with their intended victim, but Deelo, who had noticed them fingering their weapens, managed to get the gang on the back porch and closed the door between them. Deelo sent for the police. tween them. Deelo sent for the police kept down by the besieged man's revolver. Finally the police arrived and arrested two of the Italians, who are supposed to be the leaders of the gang. The others

## Rioting and Bloodshed.

Rioting, attended with bloodshed, occur red today in the Hebrew colony on Sigel street, Brooklyn, E. D., caused by some of the striking tailors attempting to prevent non-union men from working.

The police, after considerable trouble and liberal clubbing, dispersed the crowd. Half an hour later, however, the strikers gath-ered again and attacked a shop. The first trouble was at the shop of Kauf-

The List trouble was at the shop of Kaufman & Cohen. One hundred and seventy-three tailors went out early this morning from two establishments on Siegel street, and when a few non-union men applied for work they were beaten. As they ran away, one or two of them bleeding, an alarming report spread that many persons were killed.

The relies recommended and results and the same and The police reserves of the precinct were soon on hand and charged the crowd. Some of the strikers were hurt in the sharp skirmish, but were taken away by the

retreating strikers.

A number of shots were fired by the rioters, but so far as is known no one was

## FRENCH ELECTION FIGHTS.

Troops and Gendarmes Summoned to Quell Disorder. PARIS, July 29.-The elections of the general councils have resulted in the re-

publicans gaining three-quarters of the scats. There were several election fights at various places in the provinces. At Roubaix, in the department of the north, there was a collision between the republicans and the collectivists, and the gendarmes had to charge repeatedly before the disturbance was quelled. A number of persons were injured, and a few arrests

are reported to have occurred at Barban-tine, near Marseilles. Troops have beer dispatched to the scene of the rioting.

## BIG FIRE AT HAMBURG.

Damage of a Million Marks and Loss

HAMBURG, Germany, July 29 .- A fire which broke out here in a warehouse belorging to the Bonded Spirit Company on the Island of Steinwarder, in this harbor, spread to several other warehouses in which were stored a quantity of Holland gin, 50,000 sacks of sugar, 20,000 barrels of gm, 50,000 sacks of sugar, 20,000 barrels of lard and a large amount of ivory, all of which merchandise was destroyed. The water for a long time was covered with flaring spirits and several other buildings were endangered before the flames were extinguished. One man lest his life during the progress of the fire. The damage done amounts to over a million marks.

## BELLE OF MEMPHIS SAFE.

Report of the Disaster Involving Great Loss of Life False.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 20.-The Anchor Line steamer Belle of Memphis arrived at port at 4 o'clock this morning, showing no signs of the reported accident, in which forty lives were said to be lost. She left St. Louis Friday evening at 6 o'clock and was due here at 6 o'clock this morning, so that she arrived two hours ahead of time. Capt. Milt Harry says the boat made every landing, and the trip was in all respects a pleasant and profitable one. This is confirmed by the testimony of the passengers. Capt. Harry is at a loss to imagine how the report of a disaster to the boat originated.

The First Train Sent Over the Ninth Street Electric Road.

A Party of Distinguished Passenger Inaugurate the New and Suc-

cessful System

The first regular train over the newly equipped 9th street branch of the Metro politan Railroad Company made the trip from the power house at the foot of 41/2 to the terminus at 10th street and Boundary this afternoon. It consisted of motor car No. 2 and trailer 202, and had on board a party of invited guests and the officials of Among the passengers were President Phillips, Chief Engineer A. N. Connett, Contractor E. Saxton, Secretary Coleman, District Commissioner Ross, Collector Dorsey Clagett, President Horace Cummings and Treasurer and General Manager C. P. Williams of the Brightwood Manager C. P. Williams of the Brightwood R. R. Co., President Davidson of the Balto Trust Company, Maj. William G. Moore, Mr. Thomas Brown, District Attorney S. T. Themas, Mr. Wm. G. Johrsen, Mr. John Joy Edson, Paymaster Charles Wilson, Superintendent Todd of the Eckington line, Mr. John Cammack, Mr. George C. Maynard, Mr. George W. Philips, President Reuben Bake: of the Columbia rallroad, President Griswold of the Aracostia road, Commissioner Powell, Commissioner Trues-President Griswold of the Aracostia road, Commissioner Powell, Commissioner Truesdell, Superintendent of Public Works Colby of St. Louis, who came on especially for this test; B. H. Warner, Park Agnew, W. B. Upton, the street railroad engineer, and representatives of the daily papers.

There was a big crowd present when the train started out of the power house at 2:15, and a stop was made on P street opposite the arsenal grounds to give some posite the arsenal grounds to give some photographers a chance to take snap shots

Smooth and Swift Running The train ran smoothly over the entire road, and along clear spaces, such as in the street through the mall, showed a high rate of speed. The stops and starts were made without jerking, and the passengers were unanimous in their cordial approval of the system, which was shown to be entirely successful in every respect. President Phillips said the train would start out immediately after returning to the

power house, and make regular trips. "There will be two trains put on tomor-row," he said, "and additional ones as the men are broken into familiarity with the motors and cars. I wish to keep all of our old men employed, and for this reason the trains will be put on in the way I have indicated, instead of all at once." Credit to The Star.

"The building of this road is due as much to The Star as anything else-I might say more than to any other cause," said President John Joy Edson of the Washington Loan and Trust Company during the trip. "Its steady, brave and persistent fight against the trolley made it impossible for that kind of rapid transit to gain foothold in Washington, and so this superb improve-ment in electric propulsion was made im-perative. The Star should take great credit to itself for today's event."

### WERE MEXICAN COLONISTS.

Pitiable Story of Deception Told by Negroes.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.-A special to the Re public from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. Mexico. says: One hundred and seventy negro colonists arrived this morning from Mexico in a box car. Quarantine Officer Evans has isolated them in cars under guards, where they will be held until all darger is passed. Consul Sparks has wired for more rations, as several hundred more are expected to arrive of the 700 who passed through Torrean last February to make their fortunes Nearly 400 of them, starved, half naked and diseased, have been camped for the past few days near Torrean. Such a miserable, hungry, bare-footed lot will be hard to equal. They tell a pitiable tale of decention.

They were assured that the place was on a railroad, a good house to live in, five acres of land to cultivate their own vegetables, &c., plenty of game, and all were given a blank contract which was to guarantee them half of the crop of sixty acres, which each was to take care of—fifty in cotton and ten in cern. After their arrival they vainly endeavored to get the contracts signed, but it seems, the contracts were never signed or fulfilled. The houses were miserable adoles: The water was vile and killed a good many with a species of malaria and swelling of the limbs. The death laria and swelling of the limbs. The death

laria and swelling of the limbs. The death rate averaged five a week, and they claim nearly 100 died there, principally owing to the water and lack of medicine and medical attention.

Finally the negroes were told that they (the negroes) had no interest in the crop, and that the company would pay them 50 cents a day. This was done for about two weeks, when it was cut to 37 cents a day. If they were sick they received nothing, and if what they say is true, many a one died crying for something to eat. The manager about this time, it is alleged, told them the company had broken its contract and he could do nothing, and advised them to "go."

"go."
This, after planting and raising one of the finest, if not the best, cotton crops ever grown in the state of Durango. Then they left. Many of them, in order to do so, had to sell their personal effects, bedding, furniture, &c.

It is estimated that there are about 100 more at Tahuanilo and twenty-five at Mepimi station awaiting transfer.

Government Rations Forwarded. United States Consul Sparks has tele-

graphed the State Department from Piedras Negras, Mex., that General Manager Johnson of the Mexican Central railway is feeding these negroes at his own expense. The Eagle Pass officials have quarantined fortysix of the negroes at that point, where the consul had landed them Friday night. Twenty-five of them are sick in Mexico with smallpox, eight seriously. The President has also taken steps to relieve the distress of the coloniers. Paraeling the dent has also taken steps to reneve the distress of the colonists. Regarding the case as one of great emergency, involving the lives of American citizens, he has di-rected that the War Department issue rarected that the War Department Issue rations to them, and instructions were telegraphed the military headquarters at San Antonio, Tex., to forward immediately 1,500 rations to Consul Sparks. It is believed they have already reached him and are being distributed.

## APPEAL OF THE OMAHAS.

Indorse Capt. Beck and Complain of the Investigators.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29 .- A special to the Bee from Bancroft, Neb., says: A large meeting of citizens was held here Saturday to protest against the purported congressional investigation of affairs of the Winnebago reservation. D. W. Burke was chairman and J. B. T. McKean secretary. Scathing resolutions were adopted against Pender people for misrepresenting facts. Earnest speeches were made in defense of Earnest speeches were made in defense of Capt. Beck and Bancroft parties. The sense of the meeting was that the investigation was entirely one-sided, Pender people being allowed every opportunity to distort facts and array evidence in their favor, while legal lessees are denied attention. Fellowing is a copy of communication sent by the Omaha Indians to Commissioner Provinge. Browning: "OMAHA AGENCY, Thurston Co., Neb.

To the honorable commissioner of Indian

"To the honorable commissioner of Indian affairs, Washington, D. C.:
"Dear Sir-Having sent a delegation to Pender to appear before the Nebraska delegation in Congress, and they not being able to get a hearing, we, members of the Omaha tribe, including nine members of our ceuncil of ten, hurriedly assembled, make this statement." this statement:
"We desire the law known as the several-

ty act to be enforced and that the land held in trust by the government shall be under the control of the officers of the gov-ernment, and leased and controlled as in that law provided.
"We, as Indians, are unable to contend

"We, as Indians, are unable to contend with organized white men. We look to the future, and to protect our children, we are opposed to a new allotment.

"We indorse the administration of Capt. William H. Beck. acting Indian agent, and thank him for the noble fight he has made for the interests of the Indians."

This is signed by 100 prominent Indians.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE RUNNING REGULARLY MAGEE ON QUAY

Interview of the Republican Leader at Pittsburg. .

CALLS THE SENATOR AN AGGRESSOR

Defeat Prophesied for the Would-Be Chairman.

FRANK, EARNEST TALK

PITTSBURG, July 29.-The man who is at the head of the anti-Quay movement n the western portion of Pennsylvania :s Mr. Chris Magee, one of the triumvirate of Quay-killers, composed of Messrs. Hastings, Martin and Magee, Mr. Magee, in an interview with The Star correspondent yesterday, frankly outlined for the benefit of the readers of The Star the ostensible reasons for the present antagonistic relations existing between him and the man who up to this time has been regarded as the head of the republican party in the state. Before entering on Mr. Magee's interview, however, it will be in order to say something about Mr. Magee himself, for he is an interesting figure at this time and is likely to come more prominently into public view if he wins his fight against Mr. Quay. Mr. Magee is the political "boss" of Pittsburg, recognized and admit-ted as such. The term is not used in an offensive sense, however, for he is said to be a kindly and a generous boss, a good master in a place where a master hand is needed. From the best accounts I have been able to obtain, the yoke which he im-noses is home with centle resignation poses is borne with gentle resignation by those who sometimes feel it heaviest, because there are compensating features in connection with it for the good of the whole community.

A citizen explained this by saying that in a city like Pittsburg it is well to have a vigorous boss, who combines politics with public improvements, bécause public affairs are handled with dispatch, and although the taxpayers may have to pay a heavier tell, they at least derive benefit from the works undertaken. Mr. Magee is said to control the city government and municipal politics, through which his friends and himself are enabled to secure franchises, build street car lines, carry on public improvements and handle big contracts for the city. Whenever there is enviting to be

build street car lines, carry on public improvements and handle big contracts for the city. Whenever there is anything to be done Mr. Magee is said to have the city government provide the means and his friends execute the plans.

In contrast to this state of affairs in Pittsburg is the city of Allegheny, just across the river, whose public water supply is pumped direct from the filthy waters of the river front of Pittsburg and opposite the outlet of a main sewer. It is said that in the absence of a good, sturdy boss in Allegheny the petty politicians pull and haul the city government so that no good water system can be provided, and in the meantime the city is fairly pest-ridden by typhoid fever. It is not improbable, according to this argument, that if Mr. Magee's progressive bossism were removed from Pittsburg the citizens would come to hanker for it and its results again, like the men of old who longed for the flesh-pots of Egypt after escaping from their bondage.

Mr. Magee is a man of wealth, which has been amassed, it is said, by this happy combination of city politics and business. He is shrewd, active, magnetic, generous and a good fighter. He is out for Mr. Quay's political life-blood, and makes no concealment of the fact. He controls a big newspaper, is a leading spirit in the traction syndicate, stands well with the Pennsylvania railroad people, and is an all-around big man in Pittsburg. Outside of the city nia railroad people, and is an all-around big man in Pittsburg. Outside of the city his potentiality is very limited, except through the connectons he is making with others who are influential.

Mr. Magee's View of the Situation. "This contest with Mr. Quay was not precipitated by those who are now opposing him," said Mr. Magee, with an assumption of great candor. "Let me review the history of Pennsylvania politics for the past few years. We had seen the defeat of the candidate for governor whom Mr. Quay in-sisted upon nominating against the pro-tests of many of his associates in repub-lican politics. The next man we put up lican politics. The next man we put up carried the state by a good, round figure, and republican prospects began to revive. We rolled up a larger majority at the congressional elections and in the election of a Congressman-at-large simply swept the democracy out of sight. We whipped them soundly in the city elections at Philadelphia, and the democracy has been on a steady decline. Much of this was done under the administration of Col. Gilkeson as der the administration of Col. Gikeson as chairn an of the state committee. We knew his works and wanted to continue him in a position where he could keep up the record he made for us. "Then, at this juncture, in steeped Sena-

tor Quy, with the demand that he should be made state chairman. He came as a disturbing element, and there was no occa-sion for his interference. The people re-sented it, and that is the cause of the op-

### Quay the Aggressor. "Then you maintain that Senator Quay

was the aggressor in this fight?" "Why, certainly. At a time of profound peace and unexampled prosperity in the republican party he intruded himself as a

republican party he intruded himself as a bone of contention to produce factional friction. No disturbance would have occurred had he kept out."

"But why should his candidacy for chairman of the state committee be the cause of discord in the party?"

"Because he raises the issue at once whather the rapublicance of Pennsylvenie.

of discord in the party?

"Because he raises the issue at once whether the republicans of Pennsylvania shall longer submit to the domination of one man. He attempts to be the supreme dictator of all federal patronage of the state, and to take complete charge of the party, irrespective of the wishes and demands of the people of the different sections, who should have a voice in the disposal of such matters. He has contended that the United States Senators should dispense all the federal patronage, while others believe it should be left to the party organizations in the districts most directly concerned. His plan will not do any longer in this state, and the people demand a change. He endeavored to dictate the course of the party in Philadelphia in electing the mayor of that city, and when he was defeated in his attempt made an attack upon his political associates from the floor of the United States Senate. In every way, recently, he has evidenced his determination to become more and recent the noor of the United States Senate. In every way, recently, he has evidenced his determination to become more and more of a political dictator. His candidacy for the chairmanship of the state committee simply made an issue where the people can meet him and overthrow his political despotism. He has insisted upon being the chairman, and thereby forces the issue upon those who have grown tired of his

## Prediction of Quay's Defeat

"In my opinion he will be overwhelming ly defeated in this attempt, and his dictatorship will be completely repudiated by the republicans of this state when they meet in convention at Harrisburg next month. The tide is against him too strong for him to breast it, and he is sure to go down. I have gone into this contest in earnest, and for the sake of the principle that the whole federal patronage of the state should not be controlled by one United States Senator or two, but that the people should have a voice in its disposal. The threat which he made in an interview a day or two ago that he world 'hold up' nominations in the Senate if he were no consulted in their making is but an indica-tion of the fact that he believes himself the sole arbiter of the political fortunes all Pennsylvanians."

## Effect Nationally.

tion as far as I know, but, of course, he could not get the solid delegation, because the Quay men throughout the state would oppose him."

This interview with Mr. Magee is given as an ex-parte statement of the cause of the anti-Quay ment. The claims of the other side will appear in due time, and it is also the purpose of the writer to state after that a few facts which neither side is exploiting, in order that the readers of The Star may come to a clearer understanding of the exect case of Quay versus Hastings et al., but wo on trial before the people of Pennsylvapia.

N. O. M.

SCHOEPF RESIGNS

NO NEWS RECEIVED

FINANCE AND TRADE

Dana Davenport's Disappearance Grows

More Mysterious.

Sending Out Pictures of the Young

Divine—Blind Cines Which

Were Followed.

BEARS VAINLY AT WORK ON SUGAR

MAXWELL ALLOWED TO RESIGN. A Sequel to the Scandal in Which Detective Proctor Figured.

George Maxwell, who was arrested som weeks ago in the dead of the night, togeth er with a young woman named Fynan, in the house of a Mr. Main on G street, has been permitted to resign his position in the patent office. The scandal connected with the affair having blown over, seemingly Maxwell returned last week from his thirty days' leave and reported for duty to the chief of his division. At the time of his arrest it was expected that Mr. Seymour, the commissioner of patents, would dismis Maxwell promptly; but as the matter was under investigation the commissioner declined to take action until the proper time clined to take action until the proper time should come. Maxwell went away on his leave, and, it is supposed, misinterpreted the general opinion of his performance, thinking because the conduct of the detectives in breaking into a private room in the night after peeping through keyholes and over transoms, had been condemned, that what he had himself done was rather passed over as an excusable prank. That he thought so appeared in his statements to his superior officials on his return to the patent office.

He said all the clerks sympathized with

to his superior officials on his return to the patent office.

He said all the clerks sympathized with him, and there was no objection to his remaining in the office. So fully did this view of his situation seem to possess him that he entered upon the examination for promotion. This he did without the knowledge of the commissioner, who had once before promoted him prior to the affair at the Main house. It is said at the Interior Department that it was this bold treatment of his prospects that brought upon him the opportunity to resign.

Last week Maxwell, with his pastor, Rev. Hugh Johnston of the Metropolitan Church, had an interview with the commissioner, in which, it is stated, Maxwell admitted the truth of the scandal. It is supposed Mr. Johnston was present to intercede for the retention of the clerk. The commissioner, it is said, at that interview stated that there was no desire to dispense with Maxwell's services as a matter of penalty for what he had done. Considerations of business availability alone, however, forhade Maxwell's presence in the office where for what he had done. Considerations of business availability alone, however, forbade Maxwell's presence in the office, where he must necessarily be placed in routine association with men and women to whom he was objectionable. When this phase of the matter was sufficiently apparent to Maxwell and Mr. Johnston, the former filed a written request that he be permitted to resign, which Mr. Johnston indorsed. It is said that Maxwell will publicly admit the error before the congregation of the Metropolitan Church and ask their pardon, when he will be continued in his membership relations with the church upon probation.

### MILLIKEN'S ARREST.

Mr. Birney Has No Official News of the Affair.

Speaking this afternoon of the reported arrest Saturday of Benjamin H. Milliken recently indicted here for housebreaking and entering the residence of Judge Samuel F. Phillips, with intent to assault the lat ter's daughter, on hight of the 4th instant, District Attorney Birney stated to a Star reporter that officially he was unaware of the young man's arrest. But he said he had no occasion for doubting the telegraphic story of the man's arrest at La Grange Tenn., a small town about fifty miles east of Memphis, last Saturday. Nor did he doubt the young man giving bail in the sum of \$5.000 at Memphis Saturday evening, to appear for the the number of the last of are, said Mr. Birney, the only information he had in the matter was that which he had derived from the newspipers. He expected, however, to hear of Miliken's arrest officially at almost any mettlent.

ever, to hear of Miliken's arrest officially at almost any monitent.

According to dispatches from Memphis Milliken was arrested at La Grange Saturday morning by Deputy United States Marshal Elliott. He was at once taken to Memphis and that evening gave ball there in the sum of \$5,000 to answer here the indictment, his bondsmen being Josiah Patterson, Luke E. Wright and T. B. Turley, well-known Tennessee lawyers.

The young man District Attorney Birney learned, soon after he left the city, went from here to Tennessee, and Mr. Birney scon located him at La Grange, where some of Milliken's relatives reside. Mr. Birney at once sent on a bench warrant, but the state being divided into two judicial districts the warrant for the young man's arrest was inadvertently sent to the

man's arrest was inadvertently sent to the marshal of the wrong district. That officer, instead of forwarding it to the marshal of the district wherein Milliken had been located, returned it to Mr. Birney, Before it reached here Mr. Birney had sent one to the marshal of the other district, by whom the arrest was made.

Mr. Birney said that it was competent for a United States commissioner to accept bail, and he supposed the justice of the peace who accepted bail Saturday also held the former office. A trial could not well be had, said Mr. Birney, before next October, and if Milliken gave bail to then appear, as reported, he would be satisfied. Milliken is reported to have remarked to the feputy marshal who arrested him that the charges against him were a lot of rot.

HOW THEY WERE KILLED. Mr. John P. Long Tells What He Sav

"I heard the up-train whistle for River dale," said Mr. John D. Leng, who lives near the scene of the casualty, in speaking to a Star reporter today about the tragedy that occurred Saturday night, "and the whistle of the express going into Washirgton. I went to the window to see what all the noise was for. When I went to the track it seemed clear to me that the boys did not know the express was coming. They saw that, no doubt, and went acros and sat down on the track over which the express came. The strong lights from the two engines meeting gave them no suspicion of their danger, and the noise was so great they could not hear the express. They were bright boys, and they would never have been caught there if they had known the express was coming. With both trains late, they happened to meet there. The engineer of the express must have been looking to the left across the uptrack to see the block target. His own track was seemingly clear, for the boys were not within the rails. It seemed to me they were killed by the step on the engine as they sat on the ends of the ties, probably arranging the price of the pigeons. The engineer of the express went on into the city, not knowing his train had struck anything." express came. The strong lights from the struck anything.

Mr. B. H. Colby, sewer commis and member of the board of public works of St. Louis, called at the District building this morning to see Maj. Powell, who is a personal friend of his. During the day he made a tour of inspection of the city' system of street paving and sewerage methods, under the direction of the Engi-neer Commissioner. He expressed himself as particularly pleased with the system of car fenders that prevails here, and said it was far alread of any other city he had visited. It is a matter in which St. Louis is particularly interested just now, and on his return Mr. Colby will probably make a report on the result of his observations in Washington.

## Death of Harry Mitchell.

Harry Mitchell, for the past seventeen years with the firm of Walter B. Williams & Co., died at the residence of his mother in-law, 418 3d street southeast, at an early hour yesterday morning. His death re-"What will be the effect upon the makeup of Pennsylvania's delegation to the
rational convention in the event of Senator Quay's defeat?"

"That's a year hence," replied Mr. Magee,
"and the first thing is to defeat him. Of
course it would divide the delegation, and
no one can tell at this time what presidential candidate would have the call on
Pennsylvania's delegates. That will be a
matter for future determination."

"What is this talk of the possible candidacy of your associate, Gov. Hastings?"
"He is not a candidate for the nomina"Butted from consumption, with which he
had been affected for the period of about
four months. He was conscious to the last
and his end was absolutely painless. He
was a native of Washington, and had an
extended acquaintance in business circles.
He was faithful, conscientious, upright
and trusted employe, and beloved by
and trusted employe, and beloved by
will be deeply felt by all who knew him.
A wife survives him. The funeral will
be from the residence of his mother-in-law
Wednesday morning, after which requiem
mass will be said at St. Peter's Church at
9 o'clock. sulted from consumption, with which he

Plans Made for Connecting the Two Cities.

PRESIDENT NEWBOLD TALKS

Mr. William Kesley Schoepf, the vice resident and general manager of the Eckigton and Belt street railroad companies of this city, today tendered his resignation to the president, Mr. David M. Newbold. This action was taken by Mr. Schoepf for the reason that he is general manager as well as the engineer of the construction company which has been organized for the purpose of building the electric road between this city and Baltimore, and he finds that the latter interest will require his entire time and attention. The resignation will be acted on at the next meeting of the board of directors, when Mr. Schoepf's sucessor will be appointed.

In speaking about the matter today Mr. Newbold, who is the president of the two companies, as well as of the proposed road between this city and Baltimore, said he had hoped that it would be possible to re-tain Mr. Schoepf's valued services in the management of the two roads in this city, but he recognized that the important duties connected with the construction of the road between this city and Baltimore would require his undivided attention, and he had therefore, received his resignation with re-gret.

therefore, received his resignation with regret.

He is a native of this city, and began his career as one of the corps of engineers connected with the District government. He then went into business for himself and laid out a large number of the subdivisions near this city. He did a notable work in the construction of the Rock Creek railroad and in devising the plan for the Chevy Chase subdivision.

When the idea of an electric road between this city and Baltimore was first evolved Mr. Schoepf's services were secured, and he had charge of conducting the preliminary surveys. At that time a number of Philadelphia capitalists, known as the Widener and Elkins syndicate, were interested in this enterprise, and Mr. Schoepf was selected as their representative in the settle of the control of the

as the Widener and Elkins syndicate, were interested in this enterprise, and Mr. Schoepf was selected as their representative in this city. As is well known, the plans of this syndicate provided not only for the building of an electric road between the two cities, but the acquisition of street railroads in the two cities which would serve as arteries of this road. would serve as arteries of this road.

After the syndicate had purchased the Eckington and Belt roads in this city, Mr. Schoepf was intrusted with the management of these properties, and has continued in that capacity up to the present time. His promotion to what may be considered a wider field and a more important duty is regarded by those who are aware of his ability as a deserved recognition of valuable services. able services

### The Road to Baltimore.

At the head of the construction company, of which Mr. Schoepf is now the general manager and civil engineer, is Col. Douglass, who built the New York branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Baltimore and Ohio road.

In talking today about the preposed electric road between this city and Baltimore, Mr. Newbold, the president of the company, said to a Star reporter that there had been delay, cwing to the difficulty in securing the right of way, but all these difficulties had been removed, and it was expected that next week the active work of construction would be begun. It was the intention to start gangs of men at work at both ends of the line, and to push the enterprise forward as rapidly as possible.

He said that the company owned street railroads in Baltimore as well as in Washington, which were the arteries of the

railroads in Baltimore as well as in Washington, which were the arteries of the proposed road between this city and Baltimore. It was the design that conductors on the street railroads owned by the company in this city and in Baltimore should sell tickets on the cars which would be good not only for passage in the cities, but through to either city and to points intervering.

The rates, of course, he said, would be much less than the present railroad rates, and the frequency with which the cars would be run, added to the cheapness of the fare, would, in his opinion, very materially increase the volume of travel between this city and Baltimore.

The roadbed that would be built would be full gauge, Pennsylvania pattern, and the equipment would be first-class in every

respect.

He considered that the new road, as it He considered that the new road, as it supplied easy and rapid communication between two such important centers of population, might properly be regarded as an enterprise of the greatest importance. The plans of the company have, he said, passed the experimental stage, and their practical execution is now but the question of a short time.

### of a short time THE ECKINGTON TROLLEY.

Answer to Correspondents Who Defended the Company's Course. To the Editor of The Evening Star:

Mr. S. K. Spalding, whose communication in defense of that awfully abused Eckington and Soldiers' Home railroad appeared in Saturday's Star, seems to think that because the road has not succeeded n killing or maiming a dozen or more people every year since its existence its continued unlawful occupation and obstrue tion of a public thoroughfare is justified, and therefore he assumes to "speak a good word for this company," as he expresse

What right has Mr. Spalding to champion the cause of this law-defying corporation or to prate about "our trio of kings or masters?" He has not been a resident tion or to prate about "our trio or kings or masters?" He has not been a resident of the District long enough yet to become a naturalized citizen, having but recently migrated from that antiquated city of Philadelphia, where the trolley reigns supreme, is but a temporary sojourner in Eckirgton, and has resided there only about three months. He has no property interests in that suburb or elsewhere along the line of this road, and having his own horse and carriage, which he uses to go to the line of this road, and having his own horse and carriage, which he uses to go to and from his place of business, does not depend upon the trolley cars, and, therefore, has had no experience upon which to base an intelligent or authentic judgment as to the past or present service of this road. He is, therefore, not competent to form or express an opinion upon the sub-ject. Mr. Gilmer, who follows Mr. Spald-ing in an erticle in defense of railroad cor-porations generally, suggests that inas-much as the Court of Appeals will have to pass upon this case, the public should let the matter rest until that court decides it. If the Eckington Company had an honest case or any reasonable foundation upon which to rest an appeal the public would

case or any reasonable foundation upon which to rest an appeal the public would be perfectly willing to await the court's decision, with no apprehension as to the result, but when it is known that there is no ground whatever for the appeal, and that it was taken for the purpose of delay only, they are impatiently anxious to see this corporation brought to a quicker realization of the fact that it is but a creature of the public's creation and must respect and obey the will of its creator.

Mr. Gilmer says further that if the opposition to this road is to continue the charter might as well be surrendered. That is just what should be done. The present management, after ample copportunity, having fully demonstrated its utter inability to properly operate the road or to furnish a reasonably decent service with the means at its command, should no longer be permitted to monopolize a valuable franchise, but should retire or be compelled to retire from the business and make room for more progressive and enterprising men, who cah and will mcdernly equip the road, give the public a satisfactory service and bring its stock to a dividend-paying basis.

ECKINGTON.

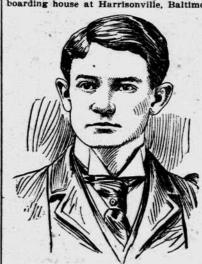
No lover of good stories should miss reading the \$2,000 prize detective story, "The Long Arm," by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the first installment of which will be published in The Star of Saturday, August 3.

Were Followed

Detective McDevitt, to whose skill Rev. Mr. Davenport of Anacostia has intrusted the task of finding the missing son of the latter, Rev. Dana A. Davenport, today mailed to the chief of police in each of the large cities and towns in the United States a photograph of the young man, and de scription, as follows: "Dana A. Davenport, twenty-three years

cld; about 5 feet 3 inches in height; dark auburn hair, brown eyes and smooth face He wore a small gold cross on black silk crocheted watch cord. When last seen he wore a bluish gray pepper-and-salt suit and gray hat."

As stated in The Star as soon as it be came known that Dana was missing, the young man was last seen by any of his friends on July 5. On that day he left his boarding house at Harrisonville, Baltimore



### Dana Davenport.

county, Md., twelve miles from Baltimore

county, Md., twelve miles from Baltimore, at which place he had charge of a Protestant Episcopal chapel, for the purpose of going to Baltimore.

He was conveyed in a carriage by Mr. Charles Ware to a point on the electric railway which runs between Baltimore and Emory Grove, and it is known that he then took a ca. and went to Baltimore. In that city he called on a lady with whom he had formerly boarded and told her that he had a mind to take a trip down the bay on one of the excursion steamers, and at the same time remarked that he mut be back in time to preach at Harrisonville on the following Sunday. The lady urged him if he returned to Baltimore from his bay trip at night not to attempt to go to Harrisonville before the following day, as the way being dark and lonely, besides being at least eight miles from his nearest point on the electric road and there being no other way except to walk to get to him.

Completely Disappeared.

Completely Disappeared. Dana smiled at the lady's warnings an

left the house of the latter. From this point every clue has been lost, and today, after more than three weeks of the mos thorough investigation of every possible rumor, no matter how indistinct it was

thorough investigation of every possible rumor, no matter how indistinct it was, that could by any possibility be connected with Dana's name or his habits of life, the mystery is as deep and apparently as unfathomable as ever.

It was at first thought that Dana, who was remarkably faithful in the performance of every known duty, had, after reaching Baltimore on his return from his bay trip, started for his little parish, and that while walking through the country between the ejectric railway and his home, in which there are a number of deep chrome pits, he might have made a misstep and fallen to the bottom of one of them.

Acting on this theory, a thorough search of all the pits in the neighborhood was made, but not a trace of the young man could be found. Then some one started a report that a young man answering to Dana's description had been seen at Carter's Wharf, Van her Fiedericksburg, and there two fiends the property in a carriage, carefully examining every foot of ground in the section where it was thought Dana might be.

Blind Clucs

This search also proved fruitless, as did those that were being conducted mean-while at Baltimore, where not only were the police authorities doing all in their power to solve the mystery, but Mr. Davenport himself and friends searched the pasport himself and friends searched the passenger lists of all the outgoing steamers from Baltimore with no better results.

Reports of the discovery of young men bearing a striking resemblance to Dana in various northern cities have been received by the distressed family, and each has been thoroughly investigated, but no trace of Dana has been found. Today Mr. Davenport said that he was absolutely without any expectations that, the present means would result in finding his boy; but he, of course, hoped that the result would be favorable.

Mr. Davenport and his family continue to have the warmest sympathies of their

Mr. Davenport and his family continue to have the warmest sympathies of their friends, and daily prayers are offered up in some of the P. E. churches in Washington and Baltimore in their and Dana's behalf. Mrs. Davenport, mother of Dana, has returned to Colonial Beach, to look after the poor children intrusted to her care at the Salt Water Home there.

Rescued by Lieut. Dashiell. Two men employed on the cruiser New York, Kemp, a landsman, and Lockwood, an apprentice, took too much liquor Saturday night and decided to escape. They jumped overboard. Before a boat could be lowered to bring them back one cried that he was drowning. He had sunk twice when Lieut Dashiell sprang over the rail into the river and caught him. Both were soon pleked up by the boat, as well as the other deserter. Lieut Dashiell was greeted with cheers as he was rowed back to the New York. Lieut. Deshiell was in the city today, but was reticent about the affair.

Gen. New Improving. LONDON, July 20.-John C. New, editor and proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal and formerly consul general for the United

States in this city, has been suffering from rheumatism for two weeks past. He is now slightly better. Cardinal Gibbons' Stay in Paris. PARIS, July 29.—Cardinal Gibbons is expected to return to this city tonight from Reims. He will spend a few days at the St. Sulpice Seminary here before returning to the United States.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour firm—western super, 2.00a2.85; do. extra. 2.85a3.25; do. family, 3.40a 3.66; winter wheat patent, 3.85a4.00; spring db., 3.85a4.10; spring wheat straight, 3.60a3.70 receipts, 5.882 barrels; shipments, 250 barrels; sales, 750 barrels. Wheat firmer—spot and month, 72a 72½; August, 72½a72½; September, 73½a72½; December, 75½a76; steamer No. 2 red, 60a60½—receipts, 51.697 bushels; stock, 578,212 bushels; sales, 120.000 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 74a74½; do. on grade, 70½a73½. Corn firm—spot and month, 49 bid; August, 47½a47½; September, 47½a47½; year, 40½ bid—receipts, 44,563 bushels; stock, 202,410 bushels; southern white corn, 51a52; do. yeilow, 52a52½. Oats quiet and steady—No. 2 white western, 31½a32; No. 2 mixed, 29½a30—roceipts, 7,104 bushels; stock, 123,568 bushels. Hay active and firm—choice timothy, \$17.50a\$18.00. Grain freights quiet—steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 1½a2d. August.

Cotton and grain markets, reported by W. I Hibbs, stock, grain and cotton broker, 1421 F st. GRAIN.

RAIN.
Open. High. Low.
7154, 7254, 7114
7354, 7454, 7354
43, 4354, 4354, 3554
2254, 2254, 2254, 206, 615
6.32 6.37 6.32 6.15
6.15 6.22 6.15 | Dec | Dec | Corn—Sept | Der | Corn—Sept | Der | Corn—Sept | Der | Corn—Sept | Der | Corn—Sept | Dec COTTON High. 6.76 6.80 6.86 6.89 Open. 6.75 6.80 6.86 **6.**89 Negotiations are in progress for the union of the Wilson and National steamship lines, te affair is being conducted by officers of e companies in England.

Whisky Trust the Weak Spot in the List.

GENERAL MARKET NEWS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, Juy 29.-Lendon prices came fractionally higher this morning under the ead of Louisville, and arbitrage trokers had moderate orders to buy. The arguments at the different resorts over Sun lay had created a feeling among the traders that the granger stocks should have a set-back after lest week's advance, which had left this group of stocks higher than at any time since 1893, but the outisde sentiment was so strongly in favor of continuing the advance that our prices opened way from 1-4 to 7-8 per cent higher than Saturday's closing quotations. There was no fresh news, the single market ar gument, as on Saturday, being the fact that nothing unfavorable in corn crop weather has yet developed since the government's two and a quarter billions of bushels estimate. The buying at the opening was not, as on Saturday, a stampede of the shorts, but was of a general character, and a good deal of it by commission houses with Beston and Chicago connections.

acter, and a good deal of it by commission houses with Boston and Chicago connections.

There was little surply of stock, and the urgent bidding brought in buying orders in increasing volume, fairly distributed all along the line, the grangers, of course, abscrbing the major portion of them.

The industrials, with the exception of Chicago Ges, were not exactly in line at the opening. Sugar showed the same disposition to "wobble" that distinguished it during the closing days of last week, and the bear clique that has been active in it for the past week continued its work at the opening, but had little success. Reports circulated by this interest were so flatly denied that they seemingly gave up the contest shortly after the noon hour, and on very active trading the certificate were advanced to 116 as against 113 5-8 shortly after the opening.

Distillers and Cattle Feeders was distinctly the weak spot of the early trading. The selling was by brokers who have in times past done business for the old management, but no news could be unearthed as to the basis for their sales.

Chicago Gas, while still regarded with distrust, was strong, owing to its oversold condition.

rust, was strong, owing to its oversold dition.

The market for sterling and continental bills is steady to firm. Conditions are unchanged, with no increase in the supply of commercial bills. No gold exports are expected this week. Actual rates: Cable transfers, 490 1-4 and 490 1-2; demand, 490 and 490 1-4; sixty days, 489 and 489 1-4.

The returns for two of the grangers were rot flattering, Burlington showing a decrease for the year of something like three-quarters of a million and St. Paul showing over eight hundred thousand decrease, but Wall street discounts the future, not the past.

past.

There was practically no halt in the upward movement until the "delivery hour" (2:15), when the traders started to sell the market, arguing that a reaction was due. They made some headway all around in marking dcwn prices, but the character of the speculation and the undertone is very firm.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Canada Southern..... 48 ½ 21 ½ 36 ½ 100 ½ 152 10 ½ 61 ½ 17 ½ 100 ½ 113 Michigan Central.... Missouri Pacific.... National Lead Co... National Lead Co., Pfd. National Lead Co., Pfd.
U. S. Leather.
New Jersey Central.
New York Central.
New York Central
N. Y. & N. Rng Cfs.
N. Y. & N. Rng Cfs.
N. Y. C. & St. Louis.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific, Pfd.
North American.
Ont. & Western.
Pacific Mail
Philia & Reading

43% 85 12% 36% 14 9% 21% 17% 54 92% 5%

Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales-regular call—12 o'clock m.—U. S. Electric Light, 10 at 133; 10 at 133; 8 at 133.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 112 bid, 112½ asked. U. S. 4s, 1925; 123½ bid, 124 asked. U. S. 5s, 1004, 116½ asked.

U. S. 4s, 1925; 123½ bid, 124 asked. U. S. 5s, 1004, 116½ asked.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 103 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 112 bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 116 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 116 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 110 bid. 34ss, registered, 2-10s, 100 bid. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 127½ bid. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 135 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 107½ bid. 110 asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 87½ bid. 90 asked. Ecknigton Railroad 6s, 110½ bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 113 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, 125 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, A and 0. 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, A and 0. 100 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 108 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 103 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 100 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 280 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 103 bid. Traders', 103 bid. 106 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End, 100 bid. Traders', 103 bid. 106 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End, 100 bid. Traders', 103 bid. 106 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End, 100 bid. 106 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End, 100 bid. Central, 270 bid. Georgetown, 275 bid. Metropolitan, 87½ bid. 89% asked. Onlumbia, 130 bid. National Union, 10 bid.

6 nskel. Lincoln, 8 bld, 8% asked. Commercial,
445 bld.
Title Insurance Stocks. Real Estate Title, 107
bld, 115 asked. Columbia Title, 7 bld, 8 asked.
Washington Title, 8 asked. District Title, 8 bld,

Washington Title, 8 asked. District lines of the last sked. Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 85 bid, 59 asked. American Graphophone, 3 bid, 3% asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriago., 20 bid, 25 asked. Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market, 12 bid. Great Falls Ire, 130 bid, 140 asked. Bull Run Panorama, 25 asked.

"Ex div. Not in an Oil Combine.

ST. PETERSEURG, July 29.-The di-

rectors of the Russian Petroleum Company announce that they have not arrived at any agreement with the American pe-troleum syndicate to partition the petro-leum market.